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## REVIEWS PROGRESS OF BULGARIAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Engr Manol Gyudzhenov

The establishment and development of the electrical industry in Bulgaria actually began after 9 September 1944, and has grown proportionately with the large-scale construction projects for the electrification of the country. The Bulgarian electrical industry managed to attain, within less than 3 years, results which made it possible to stop importing, as early as 1949, a large number of electric machines, appliances, and materials. In 1950, the electrical industry was in a position to manufacture 1,500 different electrical products, including electric motors up to 100 kilowatts, high-tension transformers up to 3,200 kilowatts, all the different kinds of electrical installation materials, and small, 1,000-kilowatt electric generators.

The tasks laid before the electrical industry by the Five-Year Plan are being fulfilled above the required quotas. In 1950, production increased, in comparison with 1948, 379 percent, and in comparison with 1949, 174.5 percent. The plan for 1951 foresees an increase of 38 percent in comparison with the 1950 results. There are indications that the Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled before the prescribed time.

With the direct assistance of the Soviet Union, the determination of a production schedule for the already-completed low- and high-voltage power plants was begun. Also under way was the preparation of blueprints for, and the complete equipping of, the dielectric porcelain factory, which will be nut into operation in 1951. With Soviet assistance, blueprints and analytical alculations for a large number of machines and appliances were prepared, technological processes were worked out, ample technical advice was received, Bulgarian specialists and workers were trained, and large quantities of Soviet production machinery and raw materials were delivered, etc.

In addition to the delivery of complete power plants, a large number of heavy muchines and semifinished products are being received from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These countries have been extending technical advice to Bulgaria,

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have taken in a large number of Bulgarian engineers for special training, and accepted Bulgarian workers for training in their plant schools. Moreover, all the machines for the cable shop of the electric cable plant and the electric light bulb plant are being imported from Hungary. On the other hand, the Ganz Plant is sending its specialists to Bulgarian high-voltage power plants each year for the purpose of exchanging experience, and it is giving the Bulgarian specialists valuable information on the organizing of production and the perfecting of technological processes.

From Poland, and lately from the German Democratic Republic, various kinds of machines and materials are being received which are needed by the electrical industry and other branches of the national economy.

In general, the young Bulgarian electrical industry has received, and continues to receive, unlimited assistance from the people's democracies.

In the year 1950 alone, Bulgarian agriculture received from the electrical industry machines and materials valued at about 1.5 billion leva, which is as much as agriculture received in the past over a period of 10 to 15 years.

In regard to the needs of the communications system, the various kinds of telephone apparatus, telegraphic equipment, and small telephone switchboards are all manufactured domestically.

In radiofication and broadcasting, domestic products are used exclusively, and at present only radio tubes, and some other inexpensive special items, are being imported.

The electrification of railroads, which is in the preparatory stage, will be done by the use of domestic products of the electrical industry exclusively.

All of the country's industrial branches, including local industry, are already getting sufficient quantities of various electrical machines, materials, and apparatus to accomplish their electrification and automatization.

Enterprises in charge of electrification are already receiving largecapacity transformers and have been given a guarantee that they will receive electric generators for the small and medium hydroelectric power plants which are under construction.

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